OMAHA.

A Year's Record of a Growing. Prosperous City.

BANK CLEARINGS \$175.186,470.

Matchless Exhibit of Commercial and Industrial Activity.

WHOLESALE TRADE \$46,665,000.

The Third Pork Packing Center of America.

MANUFACTURES AND TRADES.

The Handsomest and Best Paved City West of Chicago.

THE GREAT RAILWAY CENTER.

The Building Record a Grand and Gratifying Exhibit-A Compre-

> hensive Showing of the City's Commerce - Facts and

Figures.

Omaha

The year 1885 closes very satisfactorily to the people of Omaha, yet there has been no boom or inflation in any direction. The evi dences of prosperity may be gathered from the exhaustive statistics which we present of the commerce, manufactures, railway traffic, public improvements and private enterprise. These facts and figures have been carefully compiled by competent men, and may be relied upon as correct, as nearly as any statistics of this character that may be had in any city. Care has been taken to verify the figures in all cases. The figures of the building record were tested, and it was found that the record of the building inspector could not be relied upon, as in most cases the cost of buildings had been underestimated. Our figures were procured largely from the owners of the buildings, and may be relied upon The record of public improvements was procured from official sources. The figures showing the volume of trade during the year have been prepared with great care, and with a desire to avoid inflation. On the whole, our deductions will be found sound and worthy of confidence.

The population of Omaha has been variously estimated at from 110,000 to 112,000, but the correct estimate, based on three well tested methods, places the population at

The first is by means of the school census, taken in September, 1888. The census gives the number of children between the ages of six and twenty-one at 19,260, which multiplied by 51g gives 105,930. Adding to this the increase for four months from September 1, to January 1, on the basis of a ten per cent annual increase, gives 109,460 as the pop The second method is by the vote of the

city as polled at the November election. The vote was 19,760, which multiplied by 5% cording to established rule, gives 108,680 Adding to this the increase for two months on the basis of a ten per cent annual increase, gives 110.494 as the population, based upon the vote of the city.

The third method is by means of the city

directory, prepared at the beginning of 1889 According to the directory list of 40.613, multiplied by 21% to give the entire population, we have 100,032. Adding to this the increase for the year 1888, on the ten per cent basis, we have 110,036 as the population, according to the directory method. Averaging the three gives the population the city of Omaha January 1, 1889,

109,996, or in round numbers, 110,000 souls.
In connection with the population of Omaha to-day it may be interesting to look back a few years, in order to realize the magnitude of its recent growth. The population based on the usual methods,

gives the following figures: 1870, according to United States census 16,083

" (estimate) "

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

The close of the year 1888 finds the banks of Omaha with their record for sound, conservative management unimpaired. bank (the State National) has gone out of existence during the year, which had but a short career, and paid in full both stockholders and depositors.

No better evidence of the wealth of the

banks of this city can be presented than the superb buildings owned and occupied by them. The First National, the Mer-chants' National, the Omaha National, the United States National, and the Nebraska National, all own the magnificent structures n which they do business. The Commercia National will contract, during the present year, for the erection of a building the equal of any in this city, and the Douglas County bank and the Nebraska Savings bank expect soon to take possession of the spiendid quar ters preparing for their reception and built

pressly for them. There are seven national banks in Omaha, and their capital and deposits are given below, taken from their statements to the comptroller of the currency, under date of

Omaha National First National Merchants' National Nebraska National United States National Commercial National Union National	600,000 600,000 452,000 410,010	Deposits \$ 4,000,300 3,000,300 1,426,340 1,562,300 548,707 50,700
Total The banks incorpora law are as follows:		
and are as tonows:	Capital.	Deposits

law are as follows:	. Cremoner	THE BUILDING
Bank of Commerce McCague Bros, (partnership) Douglas County Bank Bank of Omaha Omaha Savings Bank Nebraska Savings Bank Mechanics and Traders Catizens Bank Omaha Banking Co	Capital, 500,000 a00,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 50,000 40,000 40,000	Deposits. \$ 700,000 400,000 80,000 50,000 250,000 60,000 60,000 60,000 14,000
Total	r banki	

companies, of large capital, handling heavy

They are listed as follows:	1
Capital Company Capital 1,500,000 Anglo-American Mortgage and Trust Comfany S1,000,000 Comfany S1,000,000 Comfany S1,000,000 Showalker Mortgage Company S100,000 American Loan and Trust Company S100,000 Capital Company Capital Company Capital Ca	
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The clearing house returns of a city are

universally regarded in commercial circles as a reliable index to the growth of trade, showing approximately the volume of

ness transacted. Below is presented a tabulated statement of the clearings of the asso-ciated banks of Omaha furnished by Mr. Wm. Hughes, manager of the Omaha clearing house. The gain in 1885 over 1887 is \$27,752.-321, and it should be remembered that the real estate speculative boom had wholly subsided in 1888 and that the clearings as shown below are the result of strictly legit-imate commercial transactions.

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South Omaha Banks.

South Omaha has five banks, one national one state, and three savings banks. The South Omaha national bank has a paid-up capital of \$50,000 and upwards of \$21,000 unuivided profits. In the last week of November, 1887, the average business was \$288,833 per day, and for the corresponding period this year the business was \$640,987 per day, showing an increase of business of over 100 per cent. The average deposits

The Union Stock Yards bank has a capital of \$200,000 and deposits averaging \$228,756. The average daily business in December. 1887, was \$510,147 and the average daily business for the same period in 1888, was \$644,098. The loans, over the highest point last year, increased more than sixty per cent, and increase of one-half over 1887 is shown in the amount of packers and shippers' draft

against shipments.
The Union Stock Yards savings, capital \$200,000, an adjunct of the Stock Yards bank, was organized. November 13, 1888, and is re-ceiving a very liberal patronage.

The South Omaha savings bank has a car ital of \$100,000. Not yet a year old, it has 250 depositors and deposits amounting to \$25,000 The Nebraska Savings bank of Omaha, with a capital of \$400,000, established a branch of its bank at South Omaha January ISSS, with temporary quarters in the Ma-honey building, Twenty-fifth and N streets. But as the increasing business required bet ter accommodations an elegant three-stor brick, costing \$12,000, was built on N an Twenty sixth streets, and is now ready for occupancy. At the end of the first eleven months there were more than 500 depositors,

The Wholesale Trade.

with deposits amounting to \$82,564.50,

The steady increase in the wholesale trade of Omana cannot but be gratifying to all who are interested in the future prosperity of the city. The energy and push of our jobbers and the excellent railroad facilities offered, have had their effect upon the trade tributar to this section, and our wholesale dealer have now a firm grasp upon territory which a year ago was hotly contended for by other cities. The condition of trade in Omaha and the general outlook for the future have never appeared so promising as to day and as the country around us has steadily developed there need be no fear of a depreciation in our

The territory tributary to Omaha and in fact a large part of the west and northwest have found this city a more desirable market than the east for many articles of merchandise. This fact, added to the great saving in freights, has built up the wholesale trade to ormous proportions and has encourage many new jobbers to locate here. During the past year twenty-five new jobbing houses and commission firms were added to the list of Omaha's wholesale dealers. Nearly every branch of business reports a satisfactory increase in trade and a general feeling of confidence prevails. The jobbing trad during 1888 amounted to over \$47,000,000 and the prospects are bright for a still greater increase in trade during the coming year.

The following exhibit contains a carefully compiled summary of Omaha's wholesale traffic for 1888: WHOLESALE GROCERIES.

The wholesale trade in groceries in Omaha is very solid and constantly increasing as new tributary territory to the city is developed. In 1888 Paxton & Gallagher, McCord Brady & Co., D. M. Steele & Co., Sloan, Johnson & Co., and Meyer & Raapke sold, goodsto the amount of \$9,100,000.

LUMBER The lumber trade has fully held its own and sales this year are considerably in ex ess of 1887. The principal dealers are Loui Bradford, Chicago lumber company, T. W Harvey lumber company, Henry & Coats worth company, George A. Hoagland, Howell lumber company, Omaha lumber company, Charles R. Lee, W. E. Burlingim, and Star lumber company. The footings of sales reported by the firms, in which is included

cedar posts, ties and paving blocks, show business of about \$5,100,000. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. It has been difficult to obtain a close esti-mate of the trade in this line. The principal manufacturers of the United States are represented here and Omaha is the transfe point for the northwest and southwest terri tory traversed by the lines of railway radi

ating from the city.

The McCormick Harvesting Machine com pany, Lininger-Metcalf company, Milburn Stoddard company, P. P. Mast & Co., D. M. Osborne & Co., Partin, Orendorff & Martin, Avery Planter company, Aultman Taylor & Co., William Deering & Co., Vinona Implement company, and Armstrong & Co., have handled merchandise to the value of \$3,700,000.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

These lines of trade have been exception ally prosperous the past year, and the energy of our merchants has resulted in a large in crease in sales. The principal firms, viz. The Kilpatrick-Koch Dry Goods company, M. E. Smith & Co., Vineyard & Schneider, Kohn & Wells, and the J. T. Robinson No. tion company, report transactions aggregating \$3,100,000.

steam, WATER AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.
The U. S. Wind Engine and Pump Co.,
the A. L. Strang Co., the Crane Brothers
Manufacturing Co., and Felton & Morrison, have sold material and completed contracts to the amount of ₹2,425,000.

COMMISSION, FRUITS AND PRODUCE.
The growth of the state has added largely
to this line of trade, represented by Peycke
Bros.' company, Troxell & Williams, Bros.' company, Troxell & Williams, Schroeter & Co., Branch & Co., Fielbach & Co., Martyn Bros. & Co., Ryder & Glick, Ribbell & Smith, Riddell & Riddell, Bates & Co., Wilcox & Co., Robert Purvis, C. W.
Beall & Co., D. A. Hurley, Bingham & Son,
Whitney & Co., Sol. Newman, Barker &
Sampson, Shupp & Co., Rosso & Co., and
Rocco Bros. & Co., who report sales footing \$2,360,000

COAL, COKE, LIME AND SEWER PIPE AND CEMENT.
This is one of the chief industries of the city, employing a large amount of capital and a great many men and borses, making heavy disbursements for labor and supheavy neavy disbursements for labor and sup-plies. The principal dealers are Omaha Coal, Coke and Lime company, Nebraska Fuel company, Howell & Co., Hurtbut & Blum, R. McClelland & Co., J. J. Johnson & Co., C. B. Havens & Co., Coutant & Squires, H. W. Cremer & Co., D. O. Clark, and Jeff W. Hodford with sales of \$2,120 cm.

Co. C. B. Havens & Co., D. O. Clark, and H. W. Cremer & Co., D. O. Clark, and W. Bedford, with sales of \$2,130,000. WROLESALE BOOTS AND SHOUS, wholesale boot and shoe tra-The wholesale boot and shoe trade has fully held its own and made liberal gains. Kirkendall, Jones & Co., W. V. Morse & Co., the American Hand-Sewed Boot and Shoe Co., and Williams, Van Aernam & Harte have placed goods to the value of \$1,670,000

WHOLESALE WINES AND LIQUOUS.

Her & Co., Riley & Dillon, Hoeckhaff & Mack, Frick & Co., Dellone & Co., Adler & Heeler, L. Kirscht & Co., and L. Grotte have placed imported and domestic wines and liquors to the value of \$1,630,000.

DRUGS AND DRUGGIST SUNDRIES. Blake, Bruce & Co., the Richardson Drug

company, J. A. Fuller & Co., and the Good-man Drug company have handled the trade in this line to the extent of \$1,560,000.

BUILDERS AND SHELF HARDWARE.

Lee Clark-Andreesen Co. Rector Wilhelms Company and Himesough & Taylor report sales amounting to \$1,500,000.

Dewey & Stone, Chas. Shiverick and the E. M. Hulse Co., did a larger trade this year than last—their sales reaching \$1,150,000.

than last—their sales reaching \$1,150,000.

Cidars and propario.

West & Fritscher, Mack & Co., O. K. Dellecker & Co., Max Meyer & Bro. W. A. Wilson & Co., Hansen & Woodland, Erike & Langstadter, Edward Kahn, M. Tofft and Dean & Armstrong sold \$1,125,000. Dean & Armstrong sold \$1,23,000.

LEATHER, BIDES, PELTS AND WOOL.

Oberne, Hosick & Co., C. T. Northrop &
Co., L. C. Huntington's Sons & Brandenberg & Co., have made sales aggregating

\$1,025,000. REAVY HAREWARE AND WAGON STOCK The aggregate sales for 1888 by the firms engaged in this line were \$1,000,00 -sold by the Baum Iron Co. and W. J. Broatch.

TEAS, COFFER AND SPICES.
The Consolidated Coffee company, repre centing the Clark Coffee company and Gates Cole & Milis - W. A. Wilson & Co., and T S. Grigor & Co., sold goods to the amount o

\$900,000. The Consolidated Tank Line, Western Tank Line, and Fidelity Oil company sold their specialty to the value of \$840,000.

FLOUR AND PEED Oskamp & Haines, the Omaha Milling and Elevator company, Wm. Preston & Co., Fair-bank & Co., Marsh & Smith, Carlyle & Co's sales aggregated \$570,000.

Sales aggregated \$60,000.

WHOLESALE CRACKERS AND BREAD.

The J. Garneau Cracker company, Henry Haegen & Co., and the McClurg Cracker company, report business largely in excess of 1887, with sales, \$720,000.

SADDLERY HAIDWARE AND FINDINGS.
The Marks Bros. Saddlery Co., P. H.
Sharp & Son, G. H. & J. S. Collins and the
Omaha Saddlery Co.,—the latter retiring
from business at the close of October, sold goods to the amount of \$545,000.
PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.
The Carter Manufacuting company, Cum-

mings & Neilson, Kennard Glass & Paint company, and the Carter White Lead com-pany did a large trade, aggregating \$360,000. HATS, CAPS AND GLOVES, Turner & Juy and W. L. Parrotte & Co are exclusively in this line, to be joined in 1889 by Darrow & Logan. Sales were \$315,000.

Voegele & Denning, Kopp, Driebus & Co., and Percke Bros. & Co. supplied sweets to the value of \$340,000. WHOLESALE SEEDS.

The Emerson Seed company, William Sievers & Co., and Philip Stimmel & Co., bave ushed sales this year to the amount of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY. The literary wants of this section are well John S. Caulfield, Omaha Republican company, Gibson, Miller & Richardson, and H. M. & S. W. Jones distributed books and stationery to the value of \$315,000.
MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

I. Oberfelder & Co. and R. M. Genius & Co. are the leading jobbers in this line. Their sales the past year were about \$347,000. CLOTHING AND WOOLENS.
Gilmore & Kuhl and G. A. Lindquest re port clothing and woolen goods sales for the

year of \$350,000. WALL PAPER AND DECORATIONS. Beard & Otis, T. J. Beard & Bro., H. A. Kosters, Fleary Lehman and P. Windhelm have largely increased their jobbing sales, which show an aggregate of \$225,000.

Farrel & Welch, now Farrell & Co., have lone a large trade in the past here, and have sold goods to the value of \$260,000. WHOLESALE RUBBER GOODS. The Omaha Rubber company and Z. T. Lindsay & Co. report business good during

MANUFACTURERS OF SYRUPS.

the year with sales to the amount of \$258 WHOLESALE QUEENSWARE. Sales in this line have largely increased, and the stocks carried here are very com-plete. W. L. Wright, Perkins, Gatch & an man, Bliss & Isaacs and Samuel Burn

WHOLESALE JEWELRY. Max Meyer & Bro., Edbolm & Aiken and H. F. Bundy & Co., report sales aggregating MUSICAL MEECHANDISE.

sold \$255,000.

Max Meyer & Bro., Crap and Sterling and A. Hospe, jr., report a largely increased de-mand in this line, and sales for the year will be not less than \$210,000. PRINT AND WRAPPING

The Carpenter Paper company, the Omaha Republican company, and H. M. & S. W. Jones' sales foot \$210,000. VINEGAR AND PICKLES. A. Brechts Sons, J. J. Cushing and Haar mann Bros., have created a market for their manufactures, and have sold goods to the value of \$175,000.

LEAF TOBACCO. Wedels & Co. are the only dealers here and report sales of \$135,000. GUNS AND AMMUNITION.

The Dupont Powder Co., Max Meyer & Co., and J. J. Hardin report sales footing \$140,000. BUTCHERS SUPPLIES.

Louis Hetler reports a largely increased trade with sales of \$65,000.

Recapitulation.

Total number of firms and individuals do-ng business in Omaha January 1, 1888, 2,043. Total number of firms and individuals that immenced business in Omaha in 1888, 611. Retired from business during the year, 229 Net gain for the year 1888, 382.

tal number of firms and individuals nov loing business in Omaha, including all in a vholesale, retail or manufacturing line Total number of firms and individuals do

ing business in Nebraska January 1, 1888, 15,816. Total number doing business January 1, As will be seen by comparison, the growth of Omaha during the past year has been about 19 per cent, while the growth of the state of Nebraska has been about 16 per

Leading Lines of Trade.

cent.

Below is a carefully compiled sum-mary of the leading lines of trade, and the dealers engaged. The lumber trade has been more seriously effected, perhaps, tha any other by the discrimination made against the city by the railroads working under th inter-state commerce law, but it will be seen that our dealers have held their own and made fair gains, as have all branches of trade Wholesale groceries \$ 9,100,000

Lumber..... Agricultural implements..... Dry goods and notions....... Steam and water supplies..... Produce commission. loots and shoes Wines and liquors Builders' and slielf hardware..... Brugs and druggists' sundries... ligars and tobacco. eather, hides and wool ... Heavy hardware and wagon stock. Teas, coffess and spices.
Illuminating oils.
Crackers and bread
Flour and feed
Saddlery, hardware and findings. aints, oils and glass..... lothing and woolens..... Hats, caps and gloves yrups.... tubber goods.... Millinery and fancy goods... Vali paper and decorations ewelry... Paper Musical instruments, etc... uns and amunition inegar and pickles eaf tobacco

Sutchers' supplies..... Total.....\$46,665,000

Labor Statistics. The following statement shows the number of men engaged in the several trades throughout the city: Bricklayers, 480; plasterers, 700; stonecutters, 150; cornice makers and tinsmiths, 145; plumbers, steam and gas fitters, 200; brick moulders and setters, 150; painters and paper hangers, 600; carpenters, 1,200; iron moulders, 150; horse-shoers, 75; blacksmiths, 75; carriage painters, 75; slaters, 20; collarmakers, 25; lathers, 125; cigarmakers, 185; candy makers, 125; coopers, 81. In addition to the above the Union Pacific shops employ: Machinists, 200; carpenters, 187; blacksmiths, 72; boiler makers, 55; iron moulders, 92; tinsmiths, 70; painters, 60; car repairers, 52; laborers, 95; watchmen, 14. Total, 897. Total number of mechanics in the city, 4,961.

MILLS AND FACTORIES. Union Pacific Shops.

One of the most extensive enterprises in the west, and the largest mechanical estab lishment in Omaha, is the Union Pacific shops, covering an area of forty-three acres. Over \$2,000,000 has been expended in con struction and improvement of these shops, which give employment to 9.4 men. Clem Hackney, who is superintendent of locomo-Hackney, who is superintendent of locomotives and rolling stock of the entire Union Pacific system, is in charge of the shops, assisted by John Williams, master mechanic of the Nebraska division; J. P. Hovey and John E. O'Hearne, foremen of the motive power; A. M. Collett, foreman of the car department; C. A. Leary, foreman of the locomotive wood works; C. H. McKibben, which of the summy department; Thomas H. chief of the supply department; Thomas H. Daily, chief cierk of the supply department; George F. Crandall, chief cierk of the accounting department; C. A. Coons, private secretary.

The monthly pay roll of the shops exceeds \$75,000. All kinds of railroad work are done in these shops, from building the largest loomotive down to repairing the smallest ece of machinery.
All of the locomotives for the Union Pa

cific rallway are designed by Manager Hack-ney, at the shops, and a large number of new mprovements have been introduced, and many valuable patents obtained for mechanical inventions originating there.

The works of these shops include two first

class foundries, one of brass and one of iron Omaha Smetting Works. The most extensive refining and smelting establishments in the world are located at

Omaha. The plant covers over ten acres of ground and gives steady employment to 50 men whose wages for the past year aggre gated about \$400,000 gated about \$400,000.

The Omaha and Grant works handle a large portion of the ore from the mines of Montana, Juaho, Colorado, Dakota and Arizona, and train after train loaded with ore comes into this city during the year, and many

carloads of bullion are taken away. Besides the crude ore, fully 200 carloads of base metal are received here every month from other smelting works to be refined.

Over \$3,000,000 is invested in the works and a handsome dividend on this immense amount is regularly declared. The business of the company is more clearly shown by the following statement for eleven months of 30, which shows a large increase over that o

a like period for 1887:

 Gold, 191,507 ounces.
 \$ 1,983,000

 Silver, 10,672,780 ounces
 10,000,000

 Lead
 3,380,030

 Copper
 65,90
 Total \$15,638,000 The report for eleven months of 1887; Gold, 88,900 onnees. \$ 1,822,470 Silver, 9,889,987 ounces 9,784,787 Lead. 2,100,400 Total..... \$14,280,657

The officers of the company are Guy C. Barton, president; J. B. Grant, vice president; E. W. Nash, treasurer and secretary; Edward Eddy, general manager; Charles Babcock, superintendent,

Omaha Gas Manufacturing Company The business of the Omaha Gas company is in a very flourishing condition and ha-kept pace with the city's rapid growth. In the distributing plant about eleven and a half miles of main were laid in the streets of the city in 1888, ranging from three to

new street lamps were added during the year, making the total number in the city 735. About 500 new services were placed and 681 new names were added to the list o gas consumers in the city, which now num ors 2 090 The works of the company occupy nearly a block of ground at Eleventh, Jones and Leavenworth streets, and four acres of real estate at the corner of Twentieth and Center

wenty inches in diameter, and sixty-eight

streets were purchased during the year at a cost of \$52,500 upon which were erected a new gas tank at a cost of \$22,500. The street work cost \$60,000 and service \$7,000. Other improvements increase the expenditures for the year to over \$150,000.

The business of 1888 shows an increase of about eighteen per cent over that of 1887, and 135,000,000 cable feet of gas was consumed during the year. More than a hundred men are employed by the gas company and \$5,000 a month is paid in salaries.

In the works the generating apparatus was remodeled and improved in efficiency, at a cost of \$5,000, and a new exhauster was put in at a cost of \$1,000. in at a cost of \$1,000. New condensers are now en route, the cost of which will be about

The capital stock of the company is \$800,000. The business is conducted on the most generous plan as to improving the service in the city and its finances are carefully controlled The officers of the company are Frank Murphy, president; George E. Barker, sec retary; Isaac Battin, treasurer and superin-

ELECTRIC LIGHT. During the year 1888 the business of the Thompson Houston Electric Light company increased about 25 per cent over that of 188 and the company now has in operation 600 incandescent lights and 320 are lights. Twenty men are employed and 3,000 tons of oal were consumed during the year. Twelve dynamos are now in operation, two of which were added during the year. The capital stock of the company is \$100,000. The business of the company is managed by Minot Terrill, treasurer and general manager.

Brick. Owing to the great number of new buildings constructed in 1888 the manufacture of brick was carried on quite extensively in Omaha. But in addition to the large quan tity of brick made here the demand so ex ceeded the supply that large shipments were made from other points.

The following are the names of the princi-pal brickmakers, with the work done during the year: E. Livesy, thirty men; output, 5,500,000. Monthly pay roll, \$1,600.

Richard Smith, sixty men; output, 3,000,000 Monthly pay roll, \$3,300.

J. P. Thomas, twenty-eight men; output, 2,500.000. Monthly pay roll, \$1,450. H. Deiss, forty five men; output, 6,000,000. Monthly pay roll, \$1,900. Kear & Bendorf, ten men; output, 1,500,

00. Monthly pay roll, \$550.

McBright & Courtney, fifteen men; output, 1,500,000. Monthly pay roll, \$700. George Ettner, twelve men; output, 1,500,000. Monthly pay roll, \$650. Klucker & Spore, fifteen men; output, 1,200,000. Monthly pay roll, \$1,200.

Simpson & Smith, twenty men; output, 3,500,000. Monthly pay roll, \$1,050. N. Seinroe, twenty-five men; output, 2,500, Monthly pay roll, \$1,250. Welsh, Riley & Cunningham, forty-five men employed. Monthly pay roll, \$2,300. Output, 5,000,000.

A. G. Stanley, twenty men; output, 2,000, 000. Monthly pay roll, 1,100. H. Livesey, ninety employes; output, 3,350. 000. Monthly pay roll, \$3,500. Jacob Meyer, fifteen men; output, 2,000, 000. Monthly pay roll, \$800. Withnel Bros., eighty men employed; out-put, 6,000,000. Monthly pay roll, 83,600.

Eclipse Pressed Brack company, seventy five men employed; output, 4,000,000. Monthly pay roll, \$3,600. Dwarek Bros. & Co., output, 3,000,000; forty men. Monthly pay roll, \$2,200.
Nicsel, Riley & Co., two yards, employ 200 men; output, 7,000,000. Monthly pay roll, \$4,200.

84,200.
M. Ettner & Son, output, 6,000,000; fortyfive men. Monthly pay roll, \$2,400. F. E. Bailey, twenty men. Monthly pay

J. Hunt, ten men; output, 1,000,000. Monthly Nebraska Tile and Pottery company, em ploy twenty-five men; output, 2,000,000. Monthly pay roll, \$1,200. J. P. Smith, twenty-five men; output 3,500,000. Monthly pay roll, \$1,350. Bailey & Olson, employ thirty-five men-output, 3,500,000. Monthly pay roll, \$1,750.

A. Johnson, forty-eight men; output, 6,500, 30. Monthly pay roll, \$2,500. The Omaha Brick and Terra Cotta company, employs thirty men; output, 500,000. Monthly pay roll, \$1,750. Other yards, 150 employes; output, 10,000,-000. Monthly pay roll, \$8,000. The total manufacture of brick for the year amounts to 96,350,000. The total number of men employed was 1,218. The monthly pay roll amounted to over \$57,700, and \$61,500 has been expended in new buildings and ma-

chinery. Woodman Linseed Oil Works. The Woodman company does a business of nearly a \$1,000,000 a year and the Omaha mills are said to be the largest linseed oil works in the world. The plant is one of the finest made and the oil manufactured is of a

superior quality.

The mill consumes 2,000 bushels of flax-

seed per day out of which are made 4,000 gal-lons of linseed oil and 60,000 pounds of oil An average of fifty men are constantly

employed at a pay roll of \$500 per week.

Willow Springs Distillery. This is the second largest distillery in the United States, and the only one of note, ex-cepting that at Kansas City, west of the Mississippi. From seven to eight carloads of its products are shipped weekly, principally to the Pacific coast, and large shipments are also made to Brazil and other foreign points. The buildings now cover nearly ten acres of ground and the plant is up to the latest modern requirements in this line of business in every respect, improvements being made con-stantly, as the case may require. Last year \$25,000 was expended in the introduction of page 23,000 was expended in the introduction of new machinery, a powerful engine being added; the malting capacity is being enlarged, etc. The capacity of this distillery now is 15,000 gallons per day. Owing to the retirement of J. D. Her a short time ago some changes were made in the officers of the corporation. They are now: J. B. Greenhut, president; P. Her, treasurer, and H. Suessenbach, secretary. The sales during 1888 amounted to \$3,000,000, 500,000 bushels of ryer corn were consumed, \$6,000 bushels of rye corn were consumed, 50,000 bushels of rye and 50,000 bushels of barley. About 125 men are constantly employed, and this is beyond doubt one of the leading industries of the

Breweries.

Omahe has three large breweries and South Omaha one. They all do a large and profitable business, that of 1888 having een about twenty per cent increase over

Fred Krug has the pioneer brewery of the city and his establishment occupies nearly an entire square and is one of the fluest appointed in the country. Last year a new ice machine was added at a cost of \$25,000, mak-ing two machines of this kind with a joint apacity of seventy tons daily. for the year exceeded 50,000 barrels. Fifty men are employed in the brewery and during 1888 there were 125,000 bushels of Ne-braska barley consumed in the brewery. Krug's beer is of the finest quality and he ships immense quantities of beer to all points in the west and northwest. Frederick Krug is proprietor and William Krug general man-This brewery has been running

twenty-nine years. Storz & Her conduct the old Columbia Storz & lier conduct the old Columbia brewery, which was opened for business in 1864. The establishment is completely equipped in every particular. Last year new bottling works were added and the capacity of the brewery increased, so that now it is 60,000 barrels. Fifty men are employed and twenty-four horses and twelve delivery wagons are in use. The sales for ISSS were

ibout 40,000 barrels.
Metz & Bros.' brewery commenced operations twenty seven years ago. The capacity of the brewery is about 45,000 barrels. A bottling establishment is run in connection with the brewery and last year the sales were nearly equal to the full capacity of the Thirty-five men are employed. ns titution. The South Omaha Brewing company em ploys seventy-five men at a monthly salary of \$2,000. The capital stock of the company is \$75,000. Capacity, 25,000 barrels.

Manufacturing Industries.

The manufacturing industries of Omaha have kept pace with the city's rapid growth and have made this the leading industrial city west of Chicago. New factories have been established and old ones calarged and improved until the hum of machinery is heard throughout the city and suburbs. Nearly 7,000 men were employed in the va-rious shops and factories of Omaha last year and from present indications a much larger

number will be needed for the rapidly creasing business and new factories this year.
Among the most important of the city's manufacturing industries are the Union Pacific railroad shops, which give employment to nearly a thousand men, and the smelting and refining works which employ about half that number. The linseed oil works, brew-eries and distilleries, planing mills, carriage factories and the various other enterprise give employment to many men, women and children, while the packing houses of South Omana give employment to nearly 10,000 men and are the second largest in the world. The following table shows the condition of the manufacturing industries of Omaha at the close of 1888 and the number of employes and average monthly pay roll:

No. of Monthly Employes, Payroll 500 \$15,000 984 75,000 125 9,000 110 4,500 leans factory Mineral water factories andy factories allow works. aper box factory orn meal and feed mills Basket factory. Iron works Carriage factories Stair makers.
Baking powder factory
Cornice works froom factory. laning mills. Carpet factories... Soup factory Horseshoe factory. Kindling works Canning works Tile works Barb wire works Ornamental fron works arbon works..... Boiler works..... Spice milis..... inegar works yrup factory Shirt factories Cigar factories

Mattress inctories Cloaks and ladies underwear... $\frac{1,500}{1,500}$ Total.....6,476 \$348,510 Manufacturing Briefs. A. Rosenberg, sash and blinds, employs 120 men. Monthly pay roll, \$6,000, of business over 1887, 30 per cent.

Bridge makers

ash, doors and blinds

offee works

lour mills

50 per cent.

50 per cent.

cent.

Nebraska Broom factory, employs eight men. Monthly pay roll, \$100. Increase of business over 1887, 2.) per cent. Stevens, Voegle & Dinning, manufacturers of candy, etc., employs thirty persons. Monthly pay roll, \$600. Percentage of busi-

iess over 1887 about 50 per cent.

O'Berne, Hosick & Co., tallow, greese, etc. employ twenty men. Monthly pay roll, \$800 Over 30 per cent increase of business in 1828. Omaha Milling and Elevator company makers of fine flour, etc., employ thirty five men. Monthly pay roll, \$1,500. Increase of business over 1887 25 per cent.

Weare Bros., iron and brass foundry, twenty employes. Monthly pay roll, \$1,300. Business increase over 1887 25 per cent. Drexel & Foll, cut stone contractors, employ 100 men. Monthly pay roll, \$5,000. Increase of business over 1887 30 per cent. Kopp, Dreibus & Co., candy manufacturers employ thirty people. Monthly pay roll, \$1,500. Increase of business over 1887

Omaha Basket Manufacturing company, mploys fifty men. Monthly pay roll, \$2,000. Business commenced this year. Glencoe mills, manufacturers of corn meal and feed, employ ten men. Monthly pay roll, \$600. Increase of business last year, 25 per

A. J. Simpson, carriage manufacturer, employs fifty expert mechanics. Monthly pay roll, \$5,000. Increase of business over 1887, 30 per cent. Western Cornice Works, C. Specht, pro-rietor. Sixty men employed. Monthly pay oli, \$3,000. Increase of business over 1887

John L. Wilkie, maker of paper boxes, has thirty-five employes. Monthly pay roll, \$400. Increase of business over 1887 was 25 per Clark Coffee company, employs forty peo-ple in the manufacture of baking powder, extracts, etc. Monthly pay roll, \$3,000. Inextracts, etc. Monthly pay roll, \$3,000. In-crease of business over 1887, about 30 per

Andrew Moyer, maker of sash, doors, etc.,

employs forty men. Monthly pay roll, \$5,000. Increase of business over 1887, 60 per cent. Simmonds Manufacturiag company, contractors and builders, employ 100 men. Monthly pay roll, \$4,000. Increase of business over 1887 20 per cent.

Pemy & Segelke, seda water manufacturers, employ twenty-five men. Monthly pay roll, \$2,500. The business of the firm has increased over 50 per cent during 1888. It the sole agent—this side of the Mississippi for all patent bottles, marble dust and other ingredients used in making mineral water,

H. W. Snyder, manufacturer of soda, min eral waters, etc., employs twenty men Monthly pay roll, \$1,000. Increase of busi ness over 1887 25 per cent.

Miller & Gunderson, manufacturers of sash, doors, blinds, etc., employ seventy-five men. The monthly pay roll is \$4.000. One-half a block is occupied in the business, which was commenced in 1888.

O. Pauison, manufacturer of sash, doors, etc., employs twenty-two men. Monthly pay roll, \$1,200. Increase of business over 1887, about 20 per cent. The Western Casket company employs twenty-five men. Monthly pay roll, \$1,800.

commenced business here in 1889 and makes sales all over the west. Eagle Cornice Works, John Epeneter, pro prictor, employs sixty men. Monthly pay roll, \$2.500. Increase of business over 188

Canfield Manufacturing company, makers of jeans, shirts, etc., employs seventy-five men. The manthly pay roll is \$2,500. Increase of usiness over 1887 25 per cent.

O. J. Wilde, maker of show cases, etc., employs five men. Monthly pay roll, \$250. In-crease of business over 1887, 25 per cent. Omaha Kindling manufacturing company employs twenty men. Monthly pay roll \$1,000. Increase of business over 1887, 25 per

Ackerman Bros., printers and bookmakers, employ twenty men. Monthly pay roll, \$1,000. Increase of business over 1887, 25 per

John Powers, cooper, employs twenty men. Monthly pay roll, \$1,200. Increase of business over 1887, 25 per cent. A. Siefken, boxmaker, has twenty emplayes. Monthly pay roll, \$500. Increase of business over last year, 25 per cent.

Henry Grebe, manufacturer of patent hay sweeps, employs ten men. Monthly pay roll 8500. Increase of business over 1887, 20 per

Omaha Safe and Iron works, Gus. Andreen, proprietor, employ thirty-live men. The monthly pay roll was \$1,200 last year and the increase of business, 20 per cent. During 1888 Mr. Andreen expended \$5,000 in im provements connected with his factory.

Wearne Bros., foundrymen, have twelve employes. The monthly pay roll is \$500. Business was 30 per cent over 1887. Acme Iron and Wire works employ twelve nen. The monthly pay roll is \$800. Increase of business, 35 per cent over 1887. Melquist & Jones, cut stone contractors employ thirty men. Monthly pay roll. \$1500 employ thirty men.

M. J. Feenan, marble works, employs fif teen men. Monthly pay roll, \$600. of business during year, 25 per cent. Monthly pay roll, \$600. Increase McLearie & Ochrie, iron and brass mould ers, employ fifteen men. Monthly pay roll, \$700. Increase of business over 1887, 30 per

Increase of business, 25 per cent.

30 per cent

Watson Bros., horse shoers and manufacturers of horse shoes, employ twenty men Monthly pay roll, \$1,200. William Snyder, maker of fine carriages and buggies, employs ten men. Monthly pay roll \$1,200. Increase of business over 1 88

men, weekly pay roll \$000; improvements, \$2,500; handled commencing May 10, 1888, to December 31, 1888, 22,644 barrels of oil. Fidelity Oil company employ nine men monthly pay roll \$630; improvements, \$1,000; handled during the year, 333,000 barrels of

Western Oil Tank Line employ twenty

men, monthly pay roll \$1,600; improvements on buildings and machinery, \$35,000; handled during the year, 150,000 barrels of oil. Joseph Garneau Cracker company has 125 employes. Monthly pay roll, \$5,000. In-crease of business over 1887, 20 per cent. During the last year \$15,000 was expended in

Consolidated Tank Line employ forty-five

improvements. Mills, Rankin & Co., will establish a twine and cord mill here during the coming year. They control one-half of all the mills devoted to twine manufacture in the Everything from a shoe thread to a cable is made by this firm. L. V. D. Mills is the res J. L. Brandeis & Sons, of the "Fair," make

cloaks and ladies' underwear. They employ twenty-five persons and the monthly pay roll s \$1,500. Increase of business over 1887 was 50 per cent. The Omaha Milling company employ twenty men. Monthly pay roll, \$1,800. Increase of business over 1887, 25 per cent. The E. M. Hulse Mattress company em

ploys thirty-five. The monthly pay roll is 1,500. Increase of business over 1887, 13 per cent. L. McGrear & Co., manufacturers of sash doors, blinds, etc., employ twenty five men. Monthly pay roll, \$2,000. Increase of business over 1887, 25 per cent.

M. A. Disbrow manufacturer of sash, doors, blinds, etc., employs twenty men. Monthly pay roll, \$1,000. Increase of business over 1857, 25 per cent. The firm occu-pies a 66x1:2 building, and its main building is a four story brick. Fowler & Gants, manufacturers of feed etc., employ six men. Monthly pay roll, \$500. They commenced business in June last and occupy premises 132x36 on Sherman avenue. Omaha Barb Wire company employ eighty men. Monthly pay roll \$1,600. Increase of business over 1887, 50 per cent. During the year improvements to the amount of \$1,500

were put in and the sale of a new article of Bohn Manufacturing company make sash doors, blinds, etc. Seventy men are em ployed and the monthly pay roll is \$2,000 Increase of business over 1887, 20 per cent This company creeted a new four-story brick building, 63x110 last year at a cost of

Clark Bros. & Co., makers of baking pow der, employ thirty-five men. Monthly pay roll, \$5,000. Increase of business over 1887 P. J. Quealey, soap manufacturer, employ-fifteen men. Monthly pay roll, \$500. In crease of business over 1887, 30 per cent. W. B. Smith, stair builder and fancy car penter work, employs twenty men. Monthly pay roll, \$1,000. Increase of business over

W. B. Quintan, manufacturer of stenecult

ters' tools, employs six men. Monthly pay roll, \$150. Increase of business over 1887, 25 per cent. J. Seymour, cooper, employs ten men. Monthly pay roll, \$500. Increase of business over 1887, 25 per cent.

1887, 20 per cent.

G. Stiles, manufacturer of overalls, employs ninety persons. Monthly pay roll, \$2,000. Increase of business over 1887, 30 per J. H. Sullivan & Co., furnace manufac turers, employ ten men. Monthly pay roll, \$600, Increase of business during 1888, 15 per cent. Davis & Cowgill, iron workers, employ

thirty men. Monthly pay roll, \$2,000. crease of business over 1887, 30 per cent. R. Stevens & Son, planing mill, employs twenty-five men. Monthly pay roll, \$1,500 Increase of business 20 per cent over 1887. J. J. Hanighen, plumber, employs ten men Monthly pay roll, \$800. Increase of business over 1887, 50 per cent.

Nebraska Tile and Pottery company, em ploys thirty men. Monthly pay roll, \$2,000. Increase of business over 1887, 30 per cent. F. W. Gray, sash factory, to be started about January 15. Employs about 100 men at a cost of about \$8,000 a month. The Anheuser-Busch Brewing company

of St. Louis, does a large business in this city, its sales last year being 18,000 barrels. To show its confidence in Omaha the company erected a magnificent brick building on the corner of Thirteenth and Jones streets for the purposes of its local trade. It is 6 feet on Thirteenth, 192 feet on Jones and 183 feet on the alley running back to the switch of the Union Pacific road. This building cost \$110,000 and is a credit to the business structures of the city. The beer is shipped in quantity from St. Louis and deposited in vaults here for delivery, for which five teams are required. Fritz Walter is general manager of the business in Omaha and has built up un immense business. William J. Lemp and Tony Faust, of St. Louis, and Schlitz, of Milwaukee and other

well known eastern brewers have agencies in Omaha.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

The United States Army. Omaha has been the military headquarters of the department of the Platte for nearly twenty-two years, and owing to the importance of its geographical position and the exellence of its railroad facilities the war de partment has decided to make Omaha the permanent headquarters of this department. With this end in view, congress authorized the purchase of a site for a fort within ten miles of Omaha, the present fort being

cemed inadequate. General John R. Brooke is in command at Fort Omaha where the following troops are stationed: Light battery D, Fifth artillery; eleven troops of the Ninth cavalry; the Sec-ond. Seventh, Eighth, Sixteenth, Sevencenth and Twenty first regiments of infan-ry. The forts included in the Department

cry. The forts included in the Department of the Platte are as follows:

Fort Omaha, Nebraska; headquarters and ten companies Second infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton, Second infantry, command-

Fort Niebrara, Nebraska; headquarters, six companies Eighth infantry and two troops Ninth cavalry, Colonel A. V. Kantz, Eighth nfantry, commanding, Fort Sidney, Nebraska; headquarters and five companies Twenty-first infantry, Colonel

H. A. Morrow, Twenty first infantry, com-manding. Fort Robinson, Nebraska; headquarters and four troops Ninth cavalry and four com-panies Eighth infantry, Colonel Edward Hatch, Ninth cavalry, commanding. Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming; headquar-ters and eight companies Seventeenth infan-try, Colonel Henry R. Mizner, Seventeenth

fantry, commanding. Fort Douglas, Utah; light battery D, Fifth artillery, and six companies Sixteenth infantry, and company H. Twenty-first infantry, Colonel M. M. Blunt, Sixteenth infantry,

Fort Bridger, Wyoming; two companies Seventeenth and three companies Twenty-first infantry, Major John N. Andrews, Twenty-first infantry, commanding. Fort Du Chesne, Utah; two troops Ninth cavalry and four companies Sixteenth in-fantry, Major Adna R. Chaffee, Ninth cav-

alry, commanding.
Fort Laramic, Wyoming; headquarters and five companies Seventh infantry, Colonel H. C. Merriam, Seventh infantry, commanding.
Fort McKinney, Wyoming; two troops
Ninth cavalry, and two companies Seventh
infantry, Major James F. Randlett, Ninth

cavalry, commanding. Camp Pilot Butte, Wyoming; two comonnies Seventh infantry, Captain Henry B. Freeman, Seventh infantry, commanding.
The headquarters of the department are located in the Strang building on Farnam and Tenth streets, Omaha. The following is a list of officers:

General John R. Brooke, commanding.
Personal staff—First lieutenant, F. W. Roe,

Third infantry; first licutenant, C. M. Truitt, Fwenty-first infantry. Department staff -General Samuel Breck, nssistant adjutant general, chief of staff; Lieutenant Colonel R. H. Hall, Sixth infanry, acting inspector general Captain P. Henry Ray, U. S. A., acting

judge advocate. Major William B. Hughes, chief quarter-Major J. W. Barriger, chief commissary of ubsistance.
Colonel T. A. McParlin, medical director.
Lieutenant Colonel C. M. Terrell, chief

aymaster. Captain Marcus W. Lyon, chief ordnance officer (stationed at Cheyenne, Wyo.) Colonel G. V. Henry, Ninth cavalry, inpector of rifle practice. E. J. Davis, chief clerk assistant adjutant general's office.

The quartermaster's depot is a commodious

structure and is in charge of Major Hughes. Captain John Simpson, his assistant, is charged with the adjusting of the telegraph accounts of the department. Captain C. F. Humphrey, assistant quartermaster, Cheyenne, Wyo. Captain C. A. Alligood, military store keeper United States army. First Lieutenant G. H. Roach, Seventeenth infantry, performing the duties of purchas-ing and depot commissary of subsistence at

Chevenne Wvo Major E. Creary, paymaster at Salt Lake City; Major J. R. Botler, paymaster at Omaha.

Retired officers: Colonel John E. Simmons and Captain M. J. Fitzgerald. INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICE

Omaha is headquarters for the largest inernal revenue district in the United States as far as area is concerned, the district in-cluding the whole of Nebraska and Dakota. The receipts from Omaha alone however The receipts from Omaha alone, however, are nearly as large as the rest of the district. The largest revenue is collected from the manufacture and sale of spirits, while the immense brewing establishments of this city contribute a very respectable portion of the

collector's receipts.

The Omaha office force is assisted by seven district deputies and is managed by S. H. Calboun collector, with John C. Calboun as chief deputy; Stock ton Heith, deputy collector and cashier, and W. C. Ballantyne, deputy collectors. ity collector.
The following table shows the total collec-

tions for 1888, and shows a large increase of eccipts over those of 1887: Penalties. er stamps pirit stamps 117,900 45 Total \$2,633,637,20 Total collections, 1887.... \$3,460,642 53 Increase for 1888.... . \$ 163,994 67

THE CUSTOM ROUSE.

The receipts of the custom house in this city during the twelve months ending November 30, 1888, showed a large increase over those of the preceding year and the business of the office is constantly and steadily growing larger. The collector of customs at this port is Hon. R. C. Jordan, and the deputy collector

is Mr. Vincent Burkley.
The total amount received for the year was \$34,449.40 as against \$29,770.33 last

The Omaha Postoffice. As an evidence of the growth of Omaha and rapid increase of its population, we have but to glance at the postoffice report for the year 1888 and compare it with that of 1887. The table below shows a very decided in-crease in the business of 1888 over that of last year, although the receipts of '85 were only calculated up to December 10, leaving two thirds of the heaviest business month out entirely, and still showing an increase of nearly twenty per cent over that of 1887.

noney order department of the Omaha post-flice, the business for 1888 amounting to over \$3,000,000. The general business of the postoffice nereasing so rapidly that more room and a larger force is badly needed and efforts will be made to secure a large appropriation for a new postoffice at the present session of

There has also been a large increase in the

Congress.

The force of a hundred men is inadequate to the demands of such a rapidly growing city as Omaha, and a larger and more commolious building has become a necessity. The Omaha office receives from the smaller offices all of the deposits of Nebraska and Wyoming, and one in Kansas, one in Utah, and several in Iowa, which adds to its al-ready extensive business. The following comparative table will be of interest: RECEIPTS.

Increase over 1887 . \$185,032 42 Postmaster's salary... \$ 3,500 00 Clerk hire 21,155 80 Letter carriers' salary 20,3 0 80 Increase over 1887... \$ 45,016 60

Increase over 1887. 8 12.540 11
ANNUAL REPORT OF REGISTRY BUSINESS.
Letters and parcels registered 2.1259
Letters and parcels received for delivery. 64,980
Registered packages received in transit. 277,684
Through registered packages received. 8,097
Through registered packages received. 7,256
Registered letters and packages delivered at desk.
Registered letters and packages. 28,562 tegistered letters and packages delivered by carriers. 28,503 Hotel Facilities.

Omaha is well provided with good hotels for the accommodation of the thousands of visitors who are constantly arriving. Among the leading hotels of the city are the Paxton, Murray, Millard, Barker, Windsor, Mer-chants, Cozzens, Arcade and Esmond. There are many others which, with the numerous boarding houses, provide first class accom-medations for fully 25,000.

[Continued on Ninth page.]